



VOL. XXII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1854.

NO. 21.



INDIAN CORN.

The culture of Indian corn among us, may be put down in a few short but general rules, viz: Take good soil, put on good manure, give it a good plowing and harrowing, plant good seed, and give it no small importance to it, it may be well to call your attention to some of the recently improved modes of cultivating it. This we do without endorsing these modes. Our object in giving them is to keep our readers informed upon the subject, leaving them to make up their own judgment in regard to it, and to follow or reject the plan as they may see fit.

The list "Working Farmer" contains some remarks made by Prof. Mapes upon Indian corn, before the farmers' club, the importance of the crop, and the best mode of its culture. He stated that according to returns, it is found that the amount of this crop in the United States is more than seven hundred millions of bushels. His remarks might be divided into two parts, viz: The manuring the soil for it, and the mode of preparing the land and succeeding culture.

As this grain contains large proportions of phosphoric acid, phosphate of lime and potash, he recommends the improved super phosphate of lime, guano, night soil, &c., &c., unleached ashes—plaster of Paris as a dressing.

He recommends preparing the seed by some of the usual steps, such as dilute solution of nitre, sulphate of ammonia, &c., &c.

His mode of preparing the soil is very thorough, and such as requires more implements, which all of our farmers have not as yet procured, but which would, we have no doubt, render them essential aid, if they should procure them. We give his process in his own words.

"After thorough preparation of the soil by deep and sub-soil plowing and the addition of such amendments as analysis may prove to be necessary, the corn should be planted at slight depths in hills four feet apart in every direction, which will admit of more thorough cultivation in both directions than if planted in rows. I cannot but suggest that in the final preparation of the soil before planting, it would be well to run the new sub-soil plow at full depth in striking out the rows, this having been done in both directions will leave the intersections visible for the planting of the corn. From the peculiarity of this plow, the soil will be left in a much more divided condition than if disturbed by the surface plow alone. In these intersections the corn may be planted. When three inches high this lifting sub-soil plow which will effect the soil at the surface for two feet each side of this line of travel, should be run in one direction, half way between the rows of hills, thus disturbing the soil in the centre to full depth, disturbing it at the surface to the very plants, gradually lessening as it approaches them, so that none of the young roots are abraded by its action. It will now be seen that immediately under the corn is a deep disintegration, readily accessible to the roots, while the space between the hills is thoroughly pulverized and deepened as it recedes from the hills, so that the roots will not be inclined to travel surface ways. At a proper time for a second plowing, the lifting sub-soil plow may be run in the opposite direction half way between the rows, thus rendering the soil pulverulent to a great depth at a latter stage of the growth. The after cultivation may be conducted by the universal cultivator, set the whole width of four feet, or so near it as not to disturb the plants, and to such depth as will keep the entire surface free from weeds, and also open for the admission of atmosphere. The running of this cultivator, once in each direction, will be found to be more efficient than the ordinary use of the hoe, and at the same time securing flat cultivation. At first application of the cultivator, or lifting plow, stimulating manures may be used to each hill with safety, and we have known many instances during the last year, where one hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre have been produced by the application of two ounces of Improved Super phosphate of Lime to each hill, at the first hoeing or first cultivation. The result seems to be larger when stimulants are thus applied than when placed in the soil before planting. Indeed, when guano, or any other stimulating manure is used, it should be at the first disturbance of the soil after the corn is above ground, rather than before the planting of the seed. Some growers prefer to plant the corn in hills as before named, and running a universal cultivator, with the two rear share teeth reversed, between the rows when the corn is three inches high. This throws a light furrow from each row in which the lifting action of the nose only will be applied to the soil. This should be repeated on each side of each row, so as to disturb the soil to the depth of ten inches before the corn roots are sufficiently grown to be abraded, and this disturbance will thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. The rear teeth of the cultivator must then be reversed and run again between the rows, so as to replace this narrow furrow leaving the soil flat. In place of a second hoeing, at the usual time, the newly invented horse hoe of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co. may be run in the opposite direction, clearing the ground of weeds, and leaving the soil clean and pulverulent. Our large Western corn growers require more simple methods, and less labor, and for their use we can only recommend that after planting the corn by the machine

drill, the cultivator or horse hoe, capable of disturbing the whole distance between the rows, should be used, instead of the ordinary common hoe, and if this be properly conducted, the economy of such practice will be evident. Special manures may be applied in advance of the use of this instrument when necessary. In some cases it may be found profitable to use the lifting sub-soil plow in the centre line between the rows, during the early growth of the corn in place of one of its cultivators, as this will leave the soil in better condition for after crops by its more thorough disturbance."

TO KEEP WIRE WORMS FROM CORN.

Mr. John Worley, of Michigan, communicates to the Maine Farmer a method of keeping wire worms out of the corn that is planted. His method is to give them something that they will like better than corn, and that is corn cobs. He says "at the time of planting, I put two or three pieces of corn cobs in the hill, and in a few days, if there are any wire worms in the soil, they will be found in the pith of the cob. They will remain there without interfering in the least with the corn. I have also become satisfied that the cobs answer in a measure as a fertilizer, as they will soon become saturated, and retain the moisture through the season." He further states that he has seen from one to a dozen worms in one cob. Now we do know whether the wire worms of Maine, like those of Michigan, will be foolish enough to leave good corn, and be content to live on, or in the cob,—but it will be an easy matter, for those who have the means, to try it.

DEEP PLOWING.

Mr. Editor.—I noticed last season where very large and very rich heaps of manure had been deposited, and taken off after some considerable length of time, and the soil had been deeply turned by the plow in preparing it for the crop, that the seed did not come well. Much that got above the surface, soon withered away as if smitten with some disease, and in a short time presented the appearance of having been blighted. I regard this circumstance as sufficiently attesting the credibility of the theory that too much stimulating matter may be given to our soils; and indeed of this I presume one who has cultivated the soil with his eyes open, can entertain a doubt. Yet even in this case I hold that the unfavorable effect was not so much the result of too liberal an application, as of its acting in a too concentrated and direct manner upon the seed. Had the soil been deeply plowed, and the energetic principles of the manure weakened by diffusion—in other words, if a given quantity of manure had been intermixed with three times the quantity of soil, the bad effects which it produced, would not have occurred. Night soil, fresh from the vaults, or even in a partially decomposed state, when brought in immediate contact with most seeds, proves almost instantaneously fatal. We might almost as well throw them into the fire in the expectation of realizing a crop, as to plant them on this substance without a thick intervening stratum of soil. Where large heaps of fertilizing and energetic manures have for a long time been deposited, it is well to let the plow run deeper than in other parts of the field. This will mix up the less fertile earth from below, with the highly enriched surface soil, and prevent accidents. This is my experience. Montgomery County, April 24, 1854. G. [unintelligible]

NEW PROCESS OF MAKING BREAD.

A very remarkable exhibition took place recently at the Marylebone Workhouse, London, by Messrs. Morlan, Martin, Journe, a French firm, who undertook to demonstrate before a Committee of the Board of Guardians that, by peculiar modification in the fermenting process, the amount of bread from a given weight of flour could be increased to at least 50 per cent. This singular method was invented by a French gentleman, a pupil of Orfila. Two sacks of flour were made use of, of both under seal, and issued by the authorities of the workhouse. One of these was manipulated in the ordinary way, the other by the associated French manufacturers. The results were in the highest degree satisfactory. The first sack converted into bread by the usual method produced 90 loaves, weighing 550 lb. The second bag of flour, placed in the hands of the French bakers, produced 154 loaves, weighing 520 lb., giving an increase of nearly 50 per cent., under circumstances very disadvantageous to the owners of the secret. The place, the oven and apparatus were all new and strange to their workmen, who had many difficulties to contend with. It was admitted by the spectators that in consequence of such drawbacks, there was a considerable waste of bread in the oven. There was a large attendance of scientific men, as well as bakers from the country and city, who witnessed the process with the keenest interest. All frankly and readily admitted that everything was above board and fairly conducted, and that the result had exceeded their expectations. This marvelous increase in production does not arise from any weighty substance mixed with the dough, as no extraneous ingredient can be discovered in the loaf, by the most rigid chemical analysis. The agency or properties employed, must therefore be of a volatile nature, evaporating during the firing process. It is considered that the augmented produce must result from a power of the secret ingredients in checking the ordinary amount of loss of material in bread-making, escaping in gases on the application of heat. Mr. Martin, who was present during the whole day, stated that the newly discovered mixture had a strong tendency to develop the glutinous substance in the flour, and that the nutritious element was by no means affected, much less sacrificed for quantity. The manager and other principal officers of the workhouse expressed themselves highly pleased with the exhibition, and viewed the new process as a great boon to the community at large, especially in these times of high prices. The saving to England annually, by the working of this new plan, would be no less than ten millions sterling.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

OF THE KENNEBEC COUNTY AG. SOCIETY.

The Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society offer the following list of premiums for 1854:

On Horses.

For best stallion,	\$4 00
2d do.	3 00
best work or farm horse,	3 00
2d do.	2 00
best breeding mare,	3 00
2d do.	2 00
best pair matched horses,	3 00
best colt, 3 years old,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best colt, 2 years old,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best colt, 1 year old,	1 50
2d do.	1 00

On Cattle.

best bull, of any age,	3 00
2d do.	2 00
best cow,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best 2 years old heifer,	1 50
2d do.	1 00
best 1 year old heifer,	1 00
best heifer calf,	1 00

On Sheep.

best full grown ewe,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best ewe,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best 2 years old heifer,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best 1 year old heifer,	1 50
best heifer calf,	1 00

On Swine.

best full grown boar,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best sow,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best 2 years old heifer,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best 1 year old heifer,	1 50
best heifer calf,	1 00

On Poultry.

best pair of turkeys,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of geese,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of ducks,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of chickens,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Fish.

best pair of salmon,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of trout,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of herring,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of mackerel,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Manufactures.

best pair of shoes,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of stockings,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of gloves,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of hats,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Agriculture.

best pair of plows,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of harrows,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of rakes,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of mowers,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Gardening.

best pair of garden tools,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden seeds,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden plants,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden fruit,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Miscellaneous.

best pair of garden furniture,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden ornaments,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden accessories,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden sundials,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On General.

best pair of garden books,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden maps,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden plans,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden drawings,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Exhibitions.

best pair of garden exhibits,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden specimens,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden models,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden diagrams,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Awards.

best pair of garden awards,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden certificates,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden diplomas,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden medals,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Honors.

best pair of garden honors,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden titles,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden degrees,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden honors,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Privileges.

best pair of garden privileges,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden rights,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden powers,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden authorities,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Immunities.

best pair of garden immunities,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden exemptions,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden dispensations,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden indulgences,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

On Exemptions.

best pair of garden exemptions,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden dispensations,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden indulgences,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair of garden immunities,	2 00
2d do.	1 50

exhibited—quantity as well as quality considered—

with an account of feeding the cows, and the general

management of the milk and butter, \$5 00

2d do. 4 00

For best June made butter, not less than 30 lbs., 4 00

2d do. 3 00

best Sept. do. do. 3 00

2d do. 2 00

best butter, not less than 25 lbs., made by

any girl under 20 yrs. of age, set of Silver

Ten Spoons. 3 00

2d do. Silver Spoon. 2 00

best cheese, 50 pounds or more, 3 00

2d do. 2 00

On Fruit.

best specimen winter apples, 4 varieties,

and raised by the person presenting them, 1 00

2d do. "Cole's Fruit Book." 1 00

best fall apples, 4 varieties, fit for use at

time of exhibition, to be examined in

committee of the whole, at the dinner

table, 1 00

best specimen pears, 1 00

2d do. "Cole's Fruit Book." 1 00

best specimen of grapes, not less than 6

lbs., to be examined at dinner table, 1 00

best specimen plums, 1 00

On Bread.

best loaf unbaked wheat bread, 1 00

2d do. loaf of flour bread, 1 00

best loaf of Rye and Indian bread, 1 00

best loaf of bread of any other kind, 1 00

Written statements of the manner of making, &c.,

will be required.

On Household Manufactures.

best full grown cloth, 10 yards or more, 1 50

2d do. 1 00

best frock, 10 yds., stripes 2 and 1, 1 00

2d do. 75

best wool flannel, 10 yards or more, 1 00

2d do. 75

best cotton and wool flannel, 10 yards, 1 00

2d do. 75

best woolen carpeting, 20 yards, 2 00

2d do. 1 50

best hearth rug, 1 00

2d do. 75

best 2 pairs worsted hose, 50

2d do. 35

best 6 pairs men's woolen half hose, 75

2d do. 50

best woolen shawl, 1 50

2d do. 1 00

best bed spread, 1 50

2d do. 1 00

best worsted yarn, 1 00

2d do. 75

best silk hose or gloves, 50

2d do. 35

best head purse, 50

best wrought collar or wristlets, 50

best needle work, 1 00

On Trimmings.

best cooking stove, 2 00

2d do. 1 50

best bedstead, 2 00

2d do. 1 50

best specimen cabinet work, 2 00

2d do. 1 50

best pair ladies' walking shoes, 2 00

2d do. 1 50

best pair ladies' kid shoes, 1 00

2d do. 75

best specimen Drawing, 1 00

best specimen Painting, 1 00

The sum of \$5 will be placed in the hands of the

Incidental Committee to be expended in gratuities

to such articles as they may deem worthy, for which

no premium has been offered.

Written statements required by law, on stock and

crop, also on butter and cheese, must be given to the

Secretary or the ex-officio, and no premiums will

be awarded without them; and these statements must

be passed by the committee, after examination, to the

Secretary.

D. A. FAIRBANKS,

JOSIAH N. FOGG, Trustees.

H. B. LOWELL,

NOTICE.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Trustees of this society give this early notice

of the terms of some of their premiums to be

offered, and what will be exacted in order to

obtain them, viz:—

For Indian Corn, not less than one acre,

Wheat, not less than one acre,

Rye, not less than one acre,

Barley, not less than one acre,

Oats, not less than one acre,

Peas, not less than 4 acres,

White Beans, not less than 4 acres,

Potatoes, not less than one acre,

Carrots, not less than 4 acres,

Beets, not less than 4 acres,

Ruta Bagas, not less than 4 acres,

Cabbages, not less than 4 acres,

English Hay, not less than two acres,

JOHN M. FAY.

Per order of the Trustees.

Lewiston, May 10, 1854.

PAPER FROM WOOD.



"Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man."

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1884.

SAVING RAILROAD SLEEPERS.

A very ingenious machine has been invented by Mr. Luther Whitman, of Winthrop, and constructed at his machine shop, for siding or saving a slab from each side of a railroad sleeper, by a horse power.

This machine was made for Wm. E. Rose, Esq., of St. John, N. B., a contractor on the European and North American Railroad. The horse power is what is called a sweep power, to which may be attached one or four horses as you please. The saw is a circular one to which is attached a sliding carriage on which the sleeper is placed. This is made fast by a "dog" at each end, so constructed, that when one side is sawed, the sleeper can be turned over without unclenching the "dogs," and the other side put through the same operation. Both sides are thus prepared in first rate shape in two or three minutes. The whole apparatus is portable, and may be taken into the forest or to any place most convenient, and is really a great labor saving machine for this purpose. The cost of the whole apparatus is between two and three hundred dollars.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ECLIPSE.

In one week from Friday next, (20th inst.) we have the promise of one of the greatest eclipses that has occurred for many years—we get your telescopes and your spectacles and your smoked glasses all ready.

It will commence at 25 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and will end at 47 minutes past 6, giving Old Sol about half an hour in which to wash his face and go to bed.

It will be called an "annular" or ring eclipse—the moon not being quite near enough to cast a shadow sufficiently large to cover the face of the sun, there will be a loop of daylight around it, so as to give a glimmering and let you realize the full value of the whole blaze and how you would get along if a part of the fire should be put out.

The Rural New Yorker says "this eclipse will be largest and central in Canada West, the northeastern counties of New York, Vermont and southern New Hampshire, and of course in Maine. It will hardly come up to the great eclipse of 1856, but come pretty near to it."

OBSCURE OF NAVIGATION. Old Winter has taken of his embargo and the little steamers are once more plying up and down the river. They are unable to proceed below the Augusta dam, however, on account of the railroad bridge erected this winter, which, by some blunder, has been made some 6 or 8 feet lower than it should have been. It is to be hoped that while remonstrating against the Gardner bridge, which happens to be below them, the people of Augusta will not countenance any new project for interrupting the navigation above them. It was the righteous indignation aroused at the puny feat displayed in constructing and managing the Augusta dam, that built the back route railroad, by which the trade of Augusta has been cut off and greatly diminished. We should hope that our neighbors down the river had learned a lesson from the past that would deter them from committing any more suicidal neighbor will sooner or later recoil upon the aggressor's head. [Waterville Mail.]

NOTE. Why Ephraim don't talk so. The "people of Augusta" have no more to do with the erection of that bridge than your blessed self. Four, out of seven of the Directors of the Somerset & Kennebec Railroad, live up river—one of them in your own town. It is probable that they knew nothing about the trouble you allude to. If there is any blame, it must be put upon the Engineer who planned and gave the directions for building. The pier is as high as some of the old bridges, but the spans being made straight or horizontal, instead of arching, as the old one, makes the trouble. The people of Augusta would obviate the trouble if they could. Do you think they believe it any benefit to themselves to obstruct the navigation of the river?

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. We learn from the Ellsworth Freeman that on Friday, the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Eaton, of Mt. Desert, was so badly burnt by her household duties, while she was engaged about her household duties, as to cause her death in about eight hours afterwards. Mrs. Eaton was only 24 years of age, and leaves a husband and four small children, daughters, to mourn her sad end. The Freeman gives the following particulars of the terrible occurrence:

"Notwithstanding the extent of her injuries and sufferings, Mrs. E. retained her senses to the last, and a perfect consciousness of her situation. She stated that when her clothes caught fire she attempted to smother them, but finding she could not, rushed out of doors to spread the alarm among her neighbors who were not far distant. In doing so she communicated fire to the house, which with her screams, brought speedy assistance, not however, until her clothes, with the exception of where confined to her waist, were entirely consumed and the poor woman nearly destroyed, and was left alive. The house was nearly destroyed, and Mr. Eaton's family broken up by this truly melancholy and distressing accident."

WEATHER, &c., IN PENOBSCOT. A correspondent writing from Chester, Penobscot Co., under date of the 5th inst., says: "It is very cold and backward here, this spring. Farmers have done nothing at farming yet. On the 6th day of May it froze throughout the day, and at night it snowed considerably. We have played as early as the 11th of April, since we have lived in this part of the country, but we have played none this year, as yet. Hay is very scarce, and many have none to give their stock. The river is very high, and the roads are overflowed, so that provisions cannot be brought from Bangor, and many are without bread."

MEETING OF THE VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT. At the meeting of the Village School District, on the 29th ult., the old Board of Directors were re-elected, with the exception of David Fales in the place of Wm. F. M. Mene, deceased. The district voted to raise \$1100 for schools, besides the regular school money, and for other purposes enough to make up \$2,707.80. The expenditures for the year last past were \$8,089.45, of which \$2,521.20 was expended in the erection of a brick double school house on Factory Hill.

BRANDY POISONING. Those who wish to raise the kind of Potatoes of the real pure blood, will see by our advertising column, that they can obtain the eggs of Maj. S. Wood. They are \$4 per dozen, and that is cheaper than you can manufacture them yourself.

EDITOR'S TABLE.
PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. No. 1 of the 2d volume of this journal has been published. In the way of illustrative engravings, no paper among us goes beyond this. Each engraving and accompanying text always conveys some useful knowledge. The first volume, (there is a volume every six months), contained 320 engravings. Published by Alfred E. Beach, 86 Nassau St., N. Y. Will friend Beach send us Nos. 2 and 4? They were never received at our office.

CALIFORNIA FARMER. We have been in the regular receipt for some time of a very neatly printed and well conducted agricultural paper bearing the above name, from San Francisco. It must be a valuable aid to the agricultural interests in that country. One of the proprietors is James K. Phillips, a Kennebecer, who formerly worked in the Maine Farmer office.—We wish them all prosperity and happiness.—We do.

LIVINGSTON'S LAW REGISTER. A Guide for every Man of Business, and Hand-Book of Useful Information. By John Livingston, New York, published at the office of the Monthly Law Magazine. "Law Register" is hardly an appropriate name for this work, which combines within itself much that appertains to a blue-book, a business directory, and a statistical register. Complete lists of given of government officers, of Congress, of the courts, of the various courts throughout the United States, and other interesting and valuable tables, too numerous to mention. It is a book of reference of great usefulness, and appears to have been compiled with much care and at great expense.

We have received a copy of the above work, and examined it with much interest. It is really a book which should be in every neighborhood at least, as there is scarcely a day in which some business question does not come up which a reference to its pages would solve. By sending \$2 to John Livingston, 157 Broadway, New York, you can receive it, but the price from agents is \$3.00.

HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. We have received No. 3 of this work, published by Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway, N. Y. Whether you believe in hydrophaty or not, you will find much plain practical good sense in these pages, and such as will well pay you for a perusal of them.

RAILWAY GUIDES. To all who are travelling either for pleasure or on business, in these days of railroad journeying, it is very convenient, and often really necessary, to have something by which they can ascertain the departure and arrival of the cars on different routes. The Pathfinder Railway Guide for May, Geo. K. Snow, publisher, Boston, will give the purchaser all desirable information for any part of New England, and if he wishes anything further, the United States Railway Guide, published in New York, by Curran Dinmore & Co., will give him the time-tables of all the railroads in the United States, besides other valuable information. There need be no excuse for a traveller's being "left by the cars," if he only takes heed to what either of these books will tell him.

YOUTH'S CABINET. The May No. of Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet is received. This is a most acceptable present for the younger members of a family, and one which will instruct as well as amuse them. One dollar will procure the visits of this pleasant little monthly for a whole year. Address D. A. Woodworth, 118 Nassau St., N. Y.

BANNER OF INDUSTRY. Last March a fire occurred in the city of New York, which did much damage, and running into the office of the "American Artisan," published by John Bullock, destroyed it entirely, leaving no trace of the "American Artisan" but the ashes. As a result, however, that he has been "Artisan" enough to raise a new paper from the ruins, and he has come out with one called the "Banner of Industry," it being a union of the Banner of the Union with the American Artisan. It is published every Saturday, and is devoted to the encouragement of the productive arts. It is a good paper, and well worthy the patronage of the farmers and mechanics of the Union.

NEW PATENTS. Among the patents issued from the Patent Office for the week ending the 9th inst., and each bearing that date, we note the following: Simon, Conn., of Illinois, for improvement in sewing machines; Clark, of New York, of Little Valley, N. Y., for improvement in his horse; George T. Enoch and Daniel Wasinger, of Springfield, Ohio, for improvement in seed planters; Wm. J. Casselman, of Vernon, N. Y., for improved butchering machine; Wm. D. Sprague, of Lynn, N. Y., for improved extension bit guard for door locks; Heman H. Dean, of Arden, Mich., for improved food machine; Charles K. Farr, of Illinois, for improved pump; Jacob K. Farr, of Illinois, for improved pump; improvement in cultivators. Albert Fink, of Baltimore, for improvement in presses. Charles R. Fox, of Chicago, for improved journal-box for saw-mills; Nelson Gavitt, of Philadelphia, for improvement in machinery for cutting paper; Platt C. Ingersoll, of Elmira, for improved arrangement of the pestle and mortar. William Loughridge, of Weymouth, Mass., for improved method of unloading canal boats and other vessels; Horatio G. Marchant, of Amesbury, Mass., for improved manure and soil loader. Jonathan Prescott and George W. Prescott, of Boston, for machine for reducing wood to slivers; Augustus Roth and Joseph Lea, of Philadelphia, for improvement in bleaching apparatus. James Rogers, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for improved machine for marking out ash. Wm. S. Reinert, of Spring Garden, Penn., for machine for weighing and printing; George H. Sprague, of Mobile, for adjustable flue-bolt for steam boilers. Alex. M. Sprague, of Mobile, for improvement in pistons for steam engines. Daniel Talbot, of New York, for improvement in the construction of buckets. H. Wolman, of Danversville, Ohio, for improved arrangement of friction roller in inclined plane hinges. Ross and Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, for improvement in locomotive fire box. Francis Davis, of Keene, N. H., assignor to J. Mason Reed, of Swansey, N. H., for improvement in screw-jacks. Daniel Lyman, of Buffalo, for improvement in cutting bolts. Patented Oct. 18, 1832. Re-issue.

DAMAGES BY THE FRESHET. The Farmington Chronicle, of last Thursday, says, speaking of the late freshets:—"A correspondent writes from Carthage as follows: 'We had a tremendous freshet the past week. Webb's River is said to have been three feet higher than it was ever known to be before. There were five bridges in this town across this stream, two of which are carried away, and the remaining three more or less injured, one pretty seriously.'"

We learn also from the Pictorial Observer, that considerable damage was done in that county in addition to what we have already mentioned. The bridge at Sebect village, and a part of the bulk head of the dam, were carried away on the 24th inst. The bridge was built only about two years ago.

SWIFT CORN. Mr. Daniel Sweeney has left a trace of sweet corn at our office to distribute to those who wish an ear or two to plant in their gardens. They are playing "Hot Corn" in the theatres of Boston. If you should plant some of this, you could get up a play of *Hot Corn*, too, in the fall.

NEW POST OFFICE. A new Post Office has been established at Islesboro, Me., and Ephraim Cooles appointed Postmaster.

LAW DECISIONS.
REPORTED FOR THE FARMER.
WASHINGTON CO.—TUCKER versus WESTWORTH & Co. A school district, not formed by the town, in pursuance of statutory provisions, has no corporate powers.
If there be a school district, claiming to exist as such, without any act of the town, the appointment by the town, of an agent for such district, will not, of itself, give the district a legal existence.
Such a district cannot, by its vote, authorize the assessment of taxes for any purpose whatsoever.

An assessment of taxes, made by the assessors of a town, pursuant to the vote of such a district, raising money for the erection of a school-house, is illegal.
Any inhabitant of such a district, whose property shall be distrained, by virtue of the assessors' warrant to collect such a tax, may recover its value in a suit against the assessors.

Two or more districts united according to the arrangement pointed out in the statute of 1847, c. 25, § 3, do not thereby abolish the original districts or create a new one.

That arrangement merely authorizes the several districts to use a portion of their school money in concert with each other, for greater facility in the instruction of their more advanced scholars, without impairing the rights or obligations of each of the original districts to maintain its own schools.

Walker for plf. Burbank for dft.

HANCOCK CO.—WHITE & Co. versus CURTIS. To maintain a complaint against one who, after the loss of a vessel at sea, has received the insurance money upon her freight, all the part owners must join, as co-plaintiffs.

Advantage of a non-juror may be taken on the general issue.

Amendments in a writ may be made by striking out or inserting the names of defendants.

That rule has not been applied to plaintiffs. Herbolt for plf. Robinson for dft.

PISCATAQUIS CO.—WARD versus CHASE. In a suit between the vendee of a chattel and an attaching officer, upon the question whether the sale was fraudulent as against the creditors of the vendor, the interest of the vendee is to be viewed as a balanced interest, and he is therefore competent as a witness for either party.

In a suit by the vendee of a chattel against the vendor and his co-partner, such co-partner is competent as a witness for the officer, although, should the officer recover, the avails of the property would probably go to reduce the witness' liability upon the partnership debt. Hutchinson for plf. Stewart for dft.

THE FRESHET, &c.
The freshet has passed off with little damage to us hereabouts. The breach in the canal which was in order. The water washed all clean to the ledge, and workmen are now building a permanent coffer dam, filled with stone, in place of a wooden bulk-head, as heretofore. The main dam across the river has stood the brunt of the freshet, and is not only the most perfect, but it is up as a fact that it will stand for all time. Much credit is due to the worthy agent, Henry Williams, Esq., for his judicious management of the whole concern. His care will soon revive the hum, and cluster of numberless work-shops. [Journal.]

On Sunday last we were visited by a very heavy rain which continued through the night, and until about six o'clock Monday morning. This raised the river, and it was, Tuesday morning, considerably over the wharves, and still rising. Vegetation has received a fine start, and everything looks flourishing.

THE ERICSSON.
On Tuesday last week, this ship was got afloat, out the canvas by which she was enclosed breaking from the bolt ropes, she went down again. On Thursday, however, she was finally raised, and will go immediately into dock to prepare for a sea voyage. Several of her cabin windows were found open, which of course very much embarrassed the operation of raising her. The editor of the New York Tribune, who visited the vessel when first raised, on Tuesday, says:

"The upper cabin of the ship, while the ship was afloat, presented a mournful view of broken glass and furniture, damaged beds and bedding, soaked books, and destroyed ornaments, and features of great description scattered in utter confusion. The muddy sediment of the river had settled into a deep coat of filth, and given the finishing touch of disaster to the wrecked appearance of everything on board. It is now estimated that the damage this untoward accident will entail upon the owners and underwriters of the ship will not fall short of \$50,000."

FASTENING LIGHTNING RODS. A subscriber wishes to know the best mode of fastening or attaching lightning rods to buildings. We propose as the best substance that can be employed for this purpose, gutta serena. This is a perfect non-conductor of electricity, and clamps or brackets may be made of it and attached to the building with wooden pins in various ways. These clamps may have a hole through them, sufficiently large to allow the rod to pass through. There will then be no danger of the electric fluid passing from the rod by these Gutta Serena supports, even if the rod should be discharged.

THE FOURTH OF JULY. The Journal enquires, "What has become of the committee appointed by our government to enquire into the expediency of celebrating the next Fourth of July in Augusta?" We repeat the enquiry, where are they? The time is rapidly drawing nigh, and if we are to have a celebration, let us know it. As this is the centennial anniversary of the first settlement of Augusta, we could not fix on a more appropriate time for a celebration. Shall we have one?

BANQUET ON THE LOAN QUESTION. On Monday last week, the city of Bangor voted to loan its credit to the Penobscot and Kennebec and Milford and Lincoln Railroads by a large majority. The question was whether the city should accept the acts of the Legislature, authorizing it to loan its credit to the above roads, and the following was the vote:—

Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad, yes, 1437, no, 60.
Milford and Lincoln Railroad, yes, 1407, no, 66.

FIRE. On Friday last a dry-house near the saw-mill on the east side, took fire, and was entirely consumed, together with some six or seven thousand feet of lumber which was stored in it, and which was owned by the Messrs. Williamson. The loss on the building is estimated at about \$150; on lumber, \$300.

STATE BANK. The new bank, in this city, chartered the past winter, under the name of the "State Bank," with a capital of \$75,000, was organized on the 5th inst., by the choice of G. W. Stanley, President and Wm. R. Smith, Cashier. Office in Darby's block.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The Cumberland County Agricultural Society have issued their list of premiums for their Cattle Show and Fair the ensuing fall. The show will be held at Bridgton, and we doubt not will be well attended.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
Our Boston exchanges contain a long report of the disorderly and tumultuous proceedings in the House of Representatives, on the Nebraska Bill, up to the time of adjournment, a little before midnight on Friday. In speaking on this subject, the Traveller of Monday says:—"The immediate cause of the excitement which marked the discussions of Thursday and Friday (the House continuing in session all night on Thursday, and till nearly 12 o'clock on Friday night) was the motion of Mr. Richardson, the reporter of the bill, that all debate upon the subject in committee of the whole should cease on Friday at noon, and his calling for the previous question on that motion. The time during this protracted session was occupied by such motions as have precedence of the previous question, no debate of course being in order. What ever debate occurred, therefore, was disorderly in more than one sense. In motions to adjourn, to lie on the table, and other collateral and privileged motions, in taking the yeas and nays, and in talking as far as members could without being called to order, the time during a continuous session of nearly thirty-six hours was passed. It was about half past 11 o'clock on Friday that the scene occurred which is briefly described in our telegraphic despatch of Saturday, when Mr. Edmunds of Va. made his dash in the face in the character of a pugilist, and was arrested by the Sergeant-at-arms, and carried out of the House. He ought to be expelled permanently. The House adjourned, in an uproar, at 20 minutes before 12 on Friday night, and next morning on Saturday noon."

At this session nothing was done, and after several ineffectual attempts to adjourn, and to obtain a vote of the House on the question of laying on the table Mr. Richardson's motion, the House adjourned at 2 o'clock, "amid applause, clapping of hands, and laughter."

BUTTER AND BUTTER MOLDS. Good butter is scarce in our market, and those who now make any, will find quick sale and a good price for it. You will find some of the neatest butter moulds with stamps attached, that you ever saw, at Meane and Son's, Market Square, in this city. Just call in and get one of them, and see how nice it will make the lumps look, all of one size and shape, and as neat as new pins.

FINE PINE TREES. We last week received a package of pine trees from Mr. C. C. Copp, of Wakefield, H. They are a variety long known in that section as the "Sugar Pear," ripening in August. Mr. Copp represents the tree as very hardy and vigorous, as well as a productive grower. The specimens sent are certainly indicative of that character. If the Wakefield trees are all as good as these they will wear the bell among northern nurseries.

VESSEL BURN. We learn from the Bangor Mercury, that the barque Henrietta, of Seaport, which has been ashore near Sag harbor through the winter, and was expected to be about noon, took fire a few days since, and was destroyed, together with a steam pump and other wrecking apparatus.

MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION. We learn that a new office, that of master of transportation, has been created on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. Mr. James F. Moses, who has long been known to the community, as a faithful and obliging express conductor, has received the appointment.

THAT TRINITY SEED. Friend Wetmore, we are much obliged to you for the turnip and melon seed that you sent us all the way from Michigan. It came safely, and will soon be in the ground. Providence permitting, we will report the results to you next fall.

DOCKED. We learn that Elden Ralph Decker of Brighton, was drowned on the 3d inst., in the Brigantine Kinsbury, by being thrown from a jam of logs, while engaged in driving for Allen Smith.

MOWING MACHINE. If you would like to see a veritable mowing machine, one which, when driven by two smart horses, will cut twenty acres per day, just call in at Meane and Son's, in this city. He has one of Ketchum's invention, which he would like to sell you, and if wages keep up and you have much hay to cut, you had better buy it.

GRAPE VINES. Now is the time to set out grape vines. Those in want of Isabella can obtain good samples of Frederic Wintage, Esq., in this city. Nothing is so easily raised as grape vines; and when rightly pruned they generally bear abundance of fruit.

APPOINTMENT. John A. Pettigall, Esq., Sheriff of this County, has appointed Mr. Sumner Percival, of Waterville, as one of his deputies, in place of Jas. A. Crommett, deceased.

DEAD. The Lewiston Farmer and Mechanic, with the last number, ceased to exist, and the subscription list has been passed over to the publisher of the Lewiston Journal. The Farmer has been a very well conducted paper, and was discontinued on account of insufficient patronage.

A BEAR FIGHT. The Waterville Mail says, that the fight of a bear fight in the vicinity of Martin Stream, in the course of the week before last, in which a son of Mr. John Ois succeeded in killing a cub, but had his clothes stripped off, and narrowly escaped with his life from the paws of the old bear.

MINERALOGICAL SPECIMENS. If any of our young friends who are collecting mineralogical specimens wish to exchange, Mr. James M. Shaw, of South Waterford, in this State, would like to exchange with them.

GOOD. Our new City Marshal has commenced his avocation in a very quiet, yet efficient manner. One good measure is that of notifying all shopkeepers in a very general way, not to sweep into the street old paper, shavings, and such trash very annoying both to man and beast. Accidents have often occurred in consequence of horses becoming frightened by paper blowing from the streets. We hope he will extend his vigilant eye toward some of our less frequented streets where much refuse in the shape of garden scrapings are thrown into the highway. A person riding yesterday with two of his children came near an accident by some old currant bushes becoming entangled under the horse's feet. The possession of a gentle animal is all that saved trouble. Mr. Rowe is determined to do all he can to break up the nightly gathering of boys in all parts of the city where they have been in the habit of meeting and disturbing the peace and quiet that we are entitled to. [Ken. Journal.]

SMALL POX AMONG THE INDIANS. The Minnesota Democrat of the 26th contains a report of Dr. T. Mann, who has been sent out by the Governor of Minnesota to vaccinate the Chippewa Indians, among whom the small-pox is raging with great violence. The report found that the disease had made fearful destruction. In one band 27 had perished. The Indians were almost frantic with fear and dread of the pestilence, and it is said that they are now in a lodge, the doomed victim is abandoned to his fate, and forgetting alike the obligations of duty and natural affection, the wife, the husband, the child, and the old man, are alike left alone to perish. At one point on the road they found an old woman in the most miserable condition imaginable. The report says, her family lay dead, most of them upon the surface. At the breaking-out of the disease among the Puk-wagonee band, it costed of 54 souls, all of whom perished but 7. The doctor vaccinated a large number, and his services were received by the Indians with demonstrations of high gratitude.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.
A Rare and Valuable Work. A valuable work has recently been added to the library of Congress—a complete file of the London Gazette, from 1656 to the present time. This is the only complete file in existence. The Library of the British Museum made several ineffectual attempts to obtain this work, but the prize was borne off by Brother Jonathan. The Gazette has been for 200 years the journal of the British government, and in it are published all civil, military, and naval appointments; resignations of deaths, and dismissals—all bankruptcies, proclamations, ordinances and despatches from military and naval officers in command on foreign stations.

Rare game. An otter, measuring four feet and eight inches from the mouth to the tip of the tail, was killed in Hopkinton, N. H., last week. It came up near a farm house, and was finally shot in the face and mouth—the tough coat of its main body having resisted four successive shots from a gun.

Walker's Filibustering Expedition. The U. S. ship-of-war Portsmouth was at Ensenada, April 4th, on her way to Acapulco. A letter from one of her officers states that ex-Pres. Walker, when last heard from, was within twenty miles of the Colorado, with forty of his men, en route for Texas.

Duelling in California. We learn from the San Francisco papers that all the parties implicated in the late duel at Oak Spring in that State, which resulted in the death of Dr. Dickenson, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for murder.

Seizure of a Canadian Steamer. The Collector of the port of Milwaukee, seized the Canadian steamer Ottawa, a few days since, for a violation of the revenue laws of the United States, she having no manifest of her cargo, which consisted of railroad iron. The affair would probably be arranged, the Captain of the steamer pleading ignorance of the law.

Wooden Paper. A plan for making paper from wood has been laid before a French scientific society. The design is to reduce light white woods, such as poplar or willow, to thin shavings, which after being soaked in water several days, are dried and ground to powder. They are then mixed with rags and manufactured in the ordinary manner. The experiment has been successfully tried.

A Maryland Verdict. Within a few days a jury in Maryland returned the following verdict:—"The jurors do say, upon their oaths that Mary Ann Williams came to her death by some violence committed on her throat, which might or might not produce death by strangulation."

Accident. On Saturday afternoon, 6th inst., says the Boston Journal, Mr. John Hancock, nephew of Governor John Hancock of revolutionary memory, was passing through Somerset street he accidentally made a misstep and fell backwards, over a low iron fence, into a sunk area, about six feet in depth. No bones were broken, however, and he was subsequently conveyed in a state of insensibility to his residence on Beacon street, (the old Hancock House,) and we are happy to learn is now in a fair way to recover speedily from his injuries.

Charleston Navy Yard. The Boston Courier says that orders were received at the Charleston Navy Yard make preparations for the construction of one of the six new steam frigates recently authorized by Congress. A temporary addition will be made to one of the ship-houses, to accommodate the great length of the vessel, and timber suitable for the construction, a large quantity of which is now stored in the Yard, will at once be got out. Employment, of course, will be given to a large number of workmen, who have been discharged for want of something to do.

Explosion and Loss of Life. The boiler of the steam saw mill of Messrs. Fray & Co., in Plainville, Ohio, exploded on Tuesday last, completely destroying the mill and machinery with which it was connected. Pieces of the boiler, hundreds of pounds in weight, were thrown to a distance of five hundred feet. Mr. Matson, the engineer, was instantly killed, and his young child, two years of age, was fatally injured. Mr. Gray, one of the proprietors, was severely scalded and bruised.

California Building Stones. Large quantities of black, white and variegated marble have been discovered in various sections of California. Many of the specimens are said to be of excellent quality, the grain of the marble being fine and pure, and the stones presenting a very handsome appearance. In Calaveras county, too, an inexhaustible supply of freestone, suitable for building purposes, has been discovered, and will probably be extensively worked.

English Gannery. The English papers state that at a recent trial of the improved Minnie muskets, at Malta, two hundred and forty rounds were fired at the figure of a man, placed two hundred yards distant. Of these two hundred and forty shots but ninety-one hit the target, and only twenty-eight of these struck the body of the figure. Such shooting as this will not do much credit to the Minnie rifle, or honor to the marksmen. Americans would be ashamed of such shooting even with the imperfect muskets which they are wont to shoulder so valiantly on muster day.

The Purchasers of Mount Vernon. In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, the Committee on Agriculture made a report recommending that an appropriation be placed at the disposal of the President, and applied at his discretion, to purchase Mount Vernon, to be converted into an experimental farm connected with an agricultural school, and both be attached either to the Smithsonian Institution or Patent Office. The report was debated, and finally agreed to.

Important Discovery. A distinguished French physician has announced the important fact, that where there is danger of death from the use of chloroform, a shock of electricity will instantly counteract the effects of the chloroform, and restore the patient to consciousness and life.

WHEAT CROP IN CALIFORNIA. Well-founded fears are entertained in some quarters, says the San Joaquin Republican, that California is producing more wheat than will be required for her own consumption. If San Joaquin county alone produces 1,250,000 bushels, (and this is the estimate of the farmers themselves,) and if the crop of San Joaquin county presents any index to the crops of other counties, then we shall have a crop of 20,000,000 bushels. Then comes the question—What shall we do with all this grain? The milling facilities are not of sufficient capacity for the grinding of even a fraction of this enormous amount. Under these circumstances, it would appear that the millers will make enormous fortunes, while the farmers will lose.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO BE REFORMED. A despatch from Washington states that in consequence of the recent abuse of the franking privilege the Postmaster General has issued instructions to all officers in the Departments, Special Agents, &c., to strictly enforce the provisions of the act of Congress in the matter. No person can frank letters not written by himself or at his order, under a penalty of \$10; and any person receiving a letter under frank, not entitled to receive letters free, is obliged to give notice at the office where received, that postage may be charged. The Postmaster-General intends to strictly enforce the law.

A COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN SKILL. The Boston Daily Advertiser of yesterday says:—"A commission of intelligent gentlemen connected with the British army is now in Springfield, engaged in examining the system of operations at the Armory. The English government, it is reported, has determined to abandon the contract system for the manufacture of arms, and to adopt our own system of government workshops. With this view the present commission has been sent out. Our Secretary of War has directed that they shall have every facility for the prosecution of their purpose. Much admiration and surprise is expressed at the excellence and perfection of the work at our Armories. The precision in the manufacture of locks which allows the pieces of different guns to interchange indefinitely is unknown to the English workshops. All the guns made in our Armories can be interchanged at pleasure; a piece belongs to one gun no more than to any other of a million. The British commission find the Springfield Armory in excellent condition under the superintendence of Col. Ripley. It is gratifying to find John Bull willing to take pattern from Brother Jonathan."

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD. The annual meeting of the New York and New Haven railroad corporation was held in New Haven on Thursday. The New Haven Journal says:—"We understand that the directors have approved the receipts for last year to be over \$900,000, of which about 50 per cent, was net earnings. This amount was however swallowed up in paying interest, extra expenses, &c., so that the corporation only realized about \$250,000, and had been paid during the year, \$250,000 have been paid on account of the Norwalk accident, and \$50,000 more is to be paid. In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Schuyler said the Board had not investigated the question of a dividend next August, and he would not say that one would not be declared. It was not generally thought, from the statement of affairs, that a dividend ought to be paid before February 1855."

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR LAW. Philadelphia, May 8. The Pennsylvania Legislature passed the bill relative to the sale of liquors. It prevents the sale of beer, or other malt liquor, without a license. It also prohibits all persons from obtaining a license to sell liquors by retail, by quart or otherwise, unless the person so applying shall be a retailer of foreign or domestic goods, wares and merchandise, and classed at a standard specified by mercantile appraisers.

Persons violating the law are to be subject to the same penalties as the keepers of unlicensed tipping houses. This act does not apply to brewers or manufacturers and rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes. On being signed by the Governor it immediately goes into effect.

MEETING ON BOARD A BRITISH SHIP OF WAR. The London correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer gives the following account of the reported mutiny on board a British ship-of-war at Portsmouth:—"There has been a rank mutiny on board the British ship of war Cumberland, at Portsmouth. The vessel returned from a cruise last week, and as the time of many of the men was out they naturally expected to go on shore, which will be done, but the crew, who were discontented, refused to obey the orders of the officers. The friends and wives of the crew hearing of the return went down to see them, but no person was permitted on board, and all the boats were ordered out of the threat of being fired into. The crew, being thus cut off from shore, were run out to put the order into execution if disobeyed by visitors. Great excitement prevailed, and serious work was expected. To prevent communication between the ship and shore, the vessel was ordered to the Baltic. Two men were flogged for disobedience, amid the hisses and yells of the crew, and the last heard of the ship was that she was in the channel, in a state far from pleasant to her officers."

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMSHIP CANADA ARRIVED AT HALIFAX on Wednesday last week with seven days later news. We make the following synopsis of the news by this arrival—

GRAT BRITAIN. There are no tidings of the steamship "City of Glasgow."

The American Consul at London has determined to send from London eight steamers belonging to the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas to New York, for military purposes. The British have petitioned Lord Palmerston to prevent the removal of the prisoners to America.

A sixth squadron is added to all the cavalry regiments.

Continued activity prevailed in the shipping of troops.

SPAIN. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times writes on the 20th a letter commenting unfavorably on Mr. Soule, the United States Minister. He says that up to that date the notes exchanged between Mr. Soule and the Spanish Government were five in number. No. 1, by Mr. Soule, states the complaints of the United States and the reparations he is instructed to demand, and requiring a positive reply within 15 hours. No. 2, the Spanish Government declares its inability to reply until information was received from Cuba. No. 3, the Times calls a most rude and discourteous document from Mr. Soule, taxing the Spanish Government with neglect to postpone reply, and affirming, or rather insinuating, that Spain had received despatches from Havana, but suppressed them. No. 4, from the Spanish Government, was so strong that Mr. Soule would demand his passports. No. 5, from Mr. Soule, was in milder terms. Contents not transpired.

The correspondent also says that the Spaniards look on American claims as overbearing and exorbitant.

On the 18th, Mr. Soule was present at a dinner given by Lord Howden, the British minister.

General. From Athens 21st, the reports are that the Gulf of Corinth was guarded by French ships of war, and all communication stopped between the Continent and Peloponnesus. The whole of Southern Thessaly is in arms, and it was reported that the Turks were defeated at Mezzozo. This is doubtful.

EGYPT. The Viceroy had revived the decree prohibiting the exportation of corn.

CHINA. Hong Kong dates of March 11th state that the steamship Supply reports the American squadron to have sailed for Japan—date not given.

CANTON was quiet.

THE WAR. The St. Petersburg Journal contains a notice from the Russian Minister of France, allowing English and French vessels six weeks from the 1st of April to visit the ports of the Black Sea, and six weeks from the 1st of May to leave ports in the Baltic. Enemies' property in neutral bottoms will be regarded as inviolable, and may be imported into Russia. Subjects of neutral powers on board Russian ships will not be molested.

A French imperial decree allows Russian ships which lay in ports in the Baltic and White Seas before the 11th, to unload and return unmolested to Russia or neutral ports.

Twelve Russian merchant ships are already captured by British cruizers. Six of these have arrived in England, and the crews were liberated on parole not to serve against England or France. News from the seat of war indicates increased vigor on the part of the allies. Twenty thousand French and ten thousand English troops had landed at Gallipoli, one portion of which is sent to Scutari, and another in the march for Adrianople; but no event of importance had taken place.

Report of the bombardment and capture of Odessa by the allied fleets was totally untrue. The story arose from the capture of the Turkish batteries at Odessa having fired harmlessly into the British ship Furiosus, which was sent with a flag of truce to bring off the Consul and British residents. The ships of the allied fleets were, however, within sight of Odessa on the 21st, and an attack may very soon occur.

On the 16th of April a sharp combat took place before Kalafat. Twenty squadrons of Russians, with six guns, were making a reconnaissance into the Turkish lines, when the Turkish forces, under the command of General Paucha Bayouk and after a combat of three hours' duration, obliged the Russians to retreat, with a loss of 500 men.

Omar Pasha was at Shumla, concentrating his forces, apparently for defensive measures only. The Russians were still fortifying themselves in Dobruza. They had not crossed Trajan's wall. The forces before Kalafat were withdrawn from the Russian lines, and the Turkish forces were ordered to evacuate Lesser Wallachia. This, it was, was regarded as a concession to retain the favor of Austria.

Troops were retreating towards Bucharest, indicating a change in the plans of Russian operations.

The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey continues. Their stores and dwellings, in which some arms were found, have been seized and closed up.

ASIA MINOR. Four thousand Turkish irregulars refused to march from Erzeroum (Turkish Armenia) to Kars on account of arrears of pay. Accounts from Circassia of the 1st state that the insurrection against Russia is becoming general among all the warlike tribes of the Caucasus. Schamshiev's agents are indefatigable. The presence of the fleets in the Black Sea, with the consequent abandonment of the Russian ports on the Circassian coast, and supplies being cut off from the Russians via Redout Kale, had made a deep impression on the mountaineers, and it was feared that Schamshiev would soon be in sufficient force to attack the Russian headquarters at Tiflis.

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THE GOLD MINES OF FRANKLIN.

We find in our exchanges, occasional allusions to the gold mines in Madrid and Salem, in this country, and people are anxious to know whether the Chronicle should give no more information upon a subject of so much local importance. We have had reasons for our silence. We have not wished to create premature excitement—as we are satisfied that a miniature California rush will come along with the opening of spring fully soon enough for the convenience or interest of the community. We are familiar with the geological features of the region about the head waters of Sandy River, and years before gold was discovered in California we predicted to some scientific friends that the precious metals would one day be discovered in this part of Maine. The whole of the region about the head waters of Sandy River, and years before gold was discovered in California we predicted to some scientific friends that the precious metals would one day be discovered in this part of Maine.

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